

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6147.—VOL. XXXIX.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Phillip-street, Sydney, Mrs. FENSTER, widow of a gentleman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th instant, at the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, Sydney, by the Rev. James Voller, Mr. Henry Hudson to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Newell.

On the 10th instant, at the Church, by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. George Vidal, Henry Nixon, Esq., of Melton, Suffolk, younger son of the late John Nixon, Esq., of Melton, Suffolk, to Anna Spencer, elder daughter of the Rev. Robert Alcock.

BURTHS.

On the 11th instant, at Parramatta, Eliza Martin, youngest daughter of W. F. Martin, Esq., and eighth child.

On the 11th instant, at the church of the heart, Cornwallis Street, by the Rev. James Voller, Mr. Henry Hudson to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Newell.

On the 10th instant, at the Church, by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. George Vidal, Henry Nixon, Esq., of Melton, Suffolk, younger son of the late John Nixon, Esq., of Melton, Suffolk, to Anna Spencer, elder daughter of the Rev. Robert Alcock.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Landed.

REDUCTION OF FARES.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—A royal mail service will be established from SYDNEY, (via Port Jackson) to NEWCASTLE, via Maitland, at intermediate posts on THURSDAY, 11th of MARCH, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.

Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding, and linen, $\$10$ per year, and $\$10$ per month, $\$10$ per day, $\$10$ per hour, $\$10$ per minute, $\$10$ per second, $\$10$ per instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to M. SPYER and CO., Agents, Wynyard-square.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—SHIP RED JACKET.—This celebrated clipper is appointed to sail from Mel for LIVERPOOL punctually on the 15th March, offering a most desirable opportunity for all who have been disappointed by the late departure of the ship which completed her last passage from England in 64 days.

For terms of passage and scale of dietary, apply to H. T. WILSON and CO., 28, Margaret-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA.—NOTICE.—Captain ROBERT JOHNSON, of the whaling ship BIG RIGA, has no authority to draw upon the last firm of Thacher and Co., on the part of the undersigned.

Persons are also CAUTIONED against advancing on the oil she has on board, as he has already drawn against it for the passage of $\$100$ to $\$100$ per ton.

Rate of freight on specie, gold-just, &c., can be ascertained on application at the Company's office, 1, Margaret-street.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent, and A. R. M. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—DAILY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12 noon and 6 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—On FRIDAY next, the NOVA CIRINA will leave the Phoenix Wharf at 12 o'clock noon.

STEAM TO THE CLYDE RIVER.—On FRIDAY next, the NOVA CIRINA will leave the Phoenix Wharf at 12 o'clock noon.

STEAM TO ULLADULLA.—On FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

BARQUE AFRICAN.—ALL ACCOUNTS against the steamship, must be rendered in duplicate, by 4 a.m. THIS DAY, or they will not be recognized. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botany Wharf.

STEAM TO WOOLONGONG and KIAMA.—(This Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Phoenix Wharf, 17th February.

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATTERSON, for MORPETH, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. TILMOUTH P. D. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. O. N. Wharf, near of Market-street.

T H E A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, T. BAY.—Docking and undocking, One Shilling per ton.

One shilling per ton, and a per agreement.

Ships of any tonnage will be taken in 200 feet water.

The Royal Mail steamer SIRIA, of 2449 tons, drawing 18 feet water, was taken in dock, her bottom cleared, and painted with one coat of Peacock's paint, and turned out to her moorings in 24 hours.

For freight or passage apply at this establishment, and all work executed in the best, workmanlike manner.

Shipwrights work.

CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY MORNING, at 8.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 8.

WONGA WONGA, MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 8.

BOOMERANG, to MOETON BAY and IPSWICH, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

WATSON, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 21st February, at 8 a.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE, on TUESDAY next.

THE WONGA WONGA will be the first steamer for Melbourne after the departure of the PATTERSON, on FRIDAY.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM FROM TWOFOOLD BAY to SYDNEY.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TANARINA, will call on her passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, at 10 a.m. Two-fold Bay, on or about MONDAY, the 29th instant.

For freight or passage apply, in Two-fold Bay, to GEORGE BARCLAY.

TEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, at Hobart Town, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, calling at MELBOURNE, TWOFOOLD BAY, and launceston.

DRY DOCK OFFICE, TWOFOOLD BAY, 19, George-street.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of advertising in the Herald are supplied by the following recognized NEWS AGENTS, who are authorized to give their own receipts for payment:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.
F. Larter ... Constitution House, South Head Road.
John Ains ... Clyde-street, Miller's Point, Corner of York and Stans.
Thomas Pierce ... Pitt-street, Millers Point.
William Malbury ... 35, Pitt-street.
T. Lusty ... Brickfield Hill.
F. Codner ... 402, Brickfield Hill.
Peter Munro ... 25, Woolloomooloo-street.
James Kinley ... Paddington, opposite Barracks.
Moore, Pardian and Co. ... Paddington.
F. Maclean ... Rushcutters Bay.
Thomas Grace ... Postmaster, Toll Bar, Waverley.
C. F. Fleming ... Postmaster, Pyrmont.
James Dole ... Northcote.
P. McGrath ... Longbottom, Concord, &c.
William Abraham ... Windsor, Richmond, Willberforce, and Pitt-street.
H. Massen ... Parramatta.
James Mandell ... Stanfield.
H. Goetz ... Liverpool.
Thomas Fisher ... Campbelltown.
George Pops ... Kissing Point, Ryde.
E. D. ... East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom ... Maitland.
H. Doherty ... Haymarket, Terrey.
G. Cottrell ... Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's.
Bishop and Collum ... Newcastle.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following interest will be allowed by this Bank, as follows, namely:—

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum on the Weekly Minimum Balances, irrespective of amount.

On FIXED DEPOSITS—For 15 days, at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, at 4 ditto ditto.

For 6 months, at 5 ditto ditto.

Fixed deposits for longer periods to be subject to special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 5th February, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates:—

On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts.

If not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

JAS. HENDERSON, manager.

Sydney, 11th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Paid-up Capital, £300,000, with power to increase to one million.

INCREASED RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date, the rate of interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be 24 per cent. per annum.

As for fixed deposits, the rates for this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 15 days' notice ... 3 per cent. per annum

3 months' ... 4 ditto ditto.

6 months' ... 5 ditto ditto.

For money lodged for longer periods, interest allowed according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

OFFICIAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)

Paid-up Capital ... £1,300,000.

Reserve Fund ... £20,000.

ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date, INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS

at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, to be allowed after this date, as under, viz.—

Subject to 15 days' notice ... 3 per cent.

3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto ditto.

6 months' ditto ... 5 ditto ditto.

On deposit lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.

G. K. INGBLOW, Manager.

Sydney, February 1st, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 1858.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the rate of £100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—(INCORPORATED WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) by ACT of PARLIAMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurance on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Executive Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Infants, for the term of 15 years, and for an additional term of 15 years, of RISERDAR INSTITUTIONS, THE OTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman, M. E. MURKIN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. THOMAS HORN, Esq., M.P.

ROBERT THOMSON, Assessor and Secretary.

Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONDON A LLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office—Capital, £100,000.

Directors:—John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.

Samuel D. Gordon, Esq., The Honorable Jacob L. M. A. L. ... Montebello, M. L. C.

James Henderson, Esq., John B. Watt, Esq.

The Honorable Edward Knob, Esq., M. L. C.

Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.

Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander George.

For Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock to receive applications for insurance. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons registered and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.

Guineas per cent. per cent.

Great Britain ... 2 Port Cooper ... 3

China ... 2½ Canton ... 3

Manila ... 2½ Clarence R. ... 3

India ... 2½ Morston Bay ... 1

Java ... 2 Twofold Bay ... 1

Mauritius ... 2 Panburi ... 1

Cap. of Good Hope ... 2 Port Phillip ... 1

Valparaiso ... 2 Rio de Janeiro ... 1

Colombia ... 2 Port ... 1

Auckland ... 1 Hobart Town ... 1

Port Nicholson ... 2 Launceston ... 1

Nelson ... 2 Circular Head ... 1

Port Otago ... 2

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip ... 1 Great Britain ... 2

Ditto ditto ... 1 Singapore ... 2

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if paid in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if paid in advance.

THE RATES ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 months' ... 3 Guineas per cent.

Months' ... 3½ Guineas per cent.

Whaling voyages ... 10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

S YDNEY BRANCH—LIFE DEPARTMENT—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-street, London, Established by Act of Parliament, 1852. Capital, £5,000,000 sterling. Policies on every subject in the colony. "Agent," GEORGES, Circus, Chancery Wharf.

C AVALRY HORSES.—Mr. BURT continues to In

spect and purchase Horses suited for cavalry purposes every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, in the Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, January 26th.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "GRAFTON SCHOOL OF ART."

Richard Bligh, P.M.	£2 3 0
Rev. A. E. Selwyn...	1 0 0
W. Collier...	1 0 0
C. J. Palmer, J.T...	1 0 0
A. Page...	1 0 0
J. Pease...	1 0 0
W. H. Beck, C.P.S.	1 0 0
E. Walker...	1 0 0
J. L. Travers...	1 0 0
T. Shovel...	1 0 0
A. Hy...	1 0 0
J. B. Chapman...	1 0 0
J. B. Chapman...	1 0 0
H. Elliott...	1 0 0
Her. James Collier...	1 0 0
James Gregory...	1 0 0
W. Robertson...	1 0 0
E. M. Swan, J.P...	1 0 0
C. G. St. John...	1 0 0
George Polm...	1 0 0
D. Kirke...	1 0 0
D. She...	1 0 0
J. T. Jones...	1 0 0
John Moore...	1 0 0
W. Archer...	1 0 0
John Edgar...	1 0 0
Robertson, Brothers...	1 0 0
J. R. Pate...	1 0 0
Bruce McDowell...	1 0 0
C. E. Porter...	1 0 0
S. Aver...	1 0 0
F. Mangan...	1 0 0
W. Lambert...	1 0 0
E. Cox...	1 0 0
J. Hora...	1 0 0
W. A. Graves, Esq...	1 0 0
J. H. Hawkes, C.O...	1 0 0
D. G. Stewart...	1 0 0

£60 15 0

W. H. HUGHES BECKER, Secretary.
ALFRED LARSON, Treasurer.

Grafton, 10th February, 1858.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAYELOCK.

THE LU-KHOU despatches have appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* extraordinary. They are dated from the camp of Alum Bagh, 25th November, 1857, and addressed to Major-General Mansfield, General Officer Commanding the Cawnpore and Dinapore division of the Indian army. After giving at considerable length the account of the military operations of the 21st December, the writer says:—

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to record at the head of the gallant and distinguished officers who have so zealously and ably conducted these operations, and whose loss their country has to deplore, the name of the lamented Sir Henry Hayelock, on whose merits it would be superfluous for me to dwell. Worn out by toil and exposure, he lived but long enough to witness the end for which he had fought so nobly, and to receive the valuable token conveyed to him of the approaching victory."

He then concludes his despatch thus:—

"Colonel Campbell, of H. M.'s 90th L. I., who, in my despatch, was returned as wounded, has since died. In him England has lost a most gallant and distinguished officer."

He adds:—

"The fall of Alum Bagh, the 21st December, was a signal victory, and the 25th November, a signal victory."

He then continues:—

"The 25th November, the 21st December, and the 25th January, were three signal victories, and the 25th January, a signal victory."

He then concludes:—

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Commons, and the country indignantly accused that of Fox, of North, which would have made Indian patroons a perpetuation of the coalition Ministry. The power which India would enable the premier to command would be the greatest peril that can be foreshadowed on the liberties of the British people. Give its title to the Queen, if you like, and make her Empress of Hindostan: but make not Lord Palmerston premier of Hindostan, which would convey the master ship of England. As seems to me, it would be much better to avoid the divided responsibility of a double government by cutting away the Board of Control, rather than the Court of Directors. Have still in Parliament and in the cabinet a responsible minister for India. There let him be answerable for the management of the dependency and its accordance with the Imperial policy. But for a council, let there have the directors, elected by a constituency I am sundered in India, and composed by a star of men whose lives and property have been devoted to an intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. Subject to satisfactory examinations, let the patronage remain there; it is a wholesome middle-class patronage, free from that aristocratic taint which inheres in Government patronage, and perverts it even to class purposes. In some such mode as this I would as at present informed, suggest whether the governmental part of the question might not be disposed of.

Even after this has been done, there is the first anathema of the abolition of the East India Company, to say the least, premature, the Examiner speaks of the Company's "last days" as if they had already arrived. The sins of the Company, which has led "a long and occasionally rather a wicked life," are considered to outweigh its good services. It is granted that we are indebted to it for India itself; but this is regarded as a doubtful boon; "it is a conquest which the nation will receive burdened with a debt which no man can tell, and which will amount to less than \$100,000,000."

The Leader says that "the abolition of the East India Company has not yet been determined upon, although a measure with that object will shortly be laid before Parliament, with the knowledge, if not no sanction, of the Cabinet. There must be, and will be, a considerable interval of time. But there can be no doubt that a new system of government will be established in India, gradually or otherwise. To frame and pass a bill clearing the whole ground during the next session would be a policy of wild experiment. We do not believe that such a policy will be adopted."

An eloquent defence of the Company appears in the *Saturday Review*. "That wonderful succession of events," says this journal, "which has brought the young nation into the world, and which has won her the oldest, which has been most throned, of the Indo-European race which separated in its far infancy of time to work out their strangely different missions—which has avenged the miscarriage of the Crusades by placing the foot of the most fervently believing of Christian nations on the neck of the mightiest Mahomedan dynasties—will inevitably be read by posterity as the work, not of England, but of the English East India Company."

The policy of this English government

is a phase which may bear many meanings, but it had one only in the mouth of Mr. Bright, who originated it. It implied the absorption of the Court of Directors and of the council of India by the Board of Control.

In the eyes of those who know what the

Court of Directors is, what the council of India is, and what the Board of Control is, the change is hopelessly irretrievable. It is a very terrible change, but we presume it may be discussed, and it is difficult to say whether it is more objectionable on general or on special grounds.

Apart from the special characteristics of India, there is a fatal flaw in

every scheme for governing a great dependency from a London office, presided over by a parliamentary chief.

It is history an old almanac, that

we should try with India the form of government which best suits us.

In adjusting the relations of the Indian departments, the

issue at stake is, which of the two ought to have its hands strengthened.

Before this is settled, we trust the

whole question between the Court of Directors and the

Board of Control will be opened. Let us know all

about the Afghan war. Let us know all about the

Persian war. Who carried through the annexation of

Oude? Who solicited, and who refused, the European troops? Who would have prevented the mutiny? Who

tried to determine, and who succeeded? The very

natural answer is, the Queen!

Who was it that really insisted on backing

sails against storm? Who was it that deprived us of

the advantage of the overland route?"

"WELCOME TO INDIA."—THE SOLDIERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

(From the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, 9th January.)

The Native community of Bombay, headed by our venerable and philanthropic Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has given a sumptuous entertainment to a numerous band of soldiers on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant. Between the Native town and the Fort, on the Esplanade, a range of tents were erected to accommodate the military, enclosed by a high canvas wall to exclude intruders. The principal entrance, to the west, was by a superb triumphal arch, with the motto— "Welcome to India," and the royal initials V. R. on each side of the reverse, "God Save the Queen."

At half-past 9 o'clock, the soldiers left for their quarters and Lord Elphinstone and Sir H. Somerset followed shortly after, highly pleased with the hospitality of the Native gentlemen of Bombay.

At half-past 10 o'clock, officers and gentlemen who honoured the occasion, a dinner, and greater brilliancy than that which preceded them. The

troops of Western India never perhaps witnessed

so brilliant a spectacle as was presented on Wednesday, 6th January, 1858; and the future annualist will record the Feast of the Native Community as the

"oldest inhabitant" of the present half century shall have passed away.

of our distress and difficulty, and not have waited until they saw that our Empire was re-established, and our success certain. I cannot assent to this view, may I protest against it most decidedly and emphatically. If I could for a moment believe that our enemies had any sympathy with those inhabitants, I should rejoice in the position I hold, and of the country to which I belong. If I consented, I will not say to accept their hospitality, but to meet them with the ordinary courtesies of life—but how stand the facts? Let us look to the position in which we stand in this great city, and to the conduct of our hosts of this evening? I would remind those who have just arrived that this is one of the oldest British possessions in the East, for 200 years this town has been under the protection of the British, and during that long period no attempt has ever been made by the inhabitants against their English rulers. It cannot be said that we have governed them by physical force. I do not allude merely to the infamy of our rule, but for many years past the ordinary European garrison of this town, which contains a population considerably over 500,000, has not exceeded 500 men, and during the late crisis it was reduced to 200, and I have no doubt that this is the case now. The British, whose hearts are decorated with the insignia of long campaigns and hard contests battles, and when we know that these men are composed of the same stern materials as those whose prowess in the field, whose deeds of gallantry and whose indomitable spirit of patient endurance have secured to us the roads of our bazaars, and the cities of Hindostan, will be presumptuous, and in the presence of so many Englishmen, out of place. History has borne its testimony to this subject, and the *Mahratta* historian, while studious of the faults of his countrymen, has not failed to record the heroic courage and the unconquerable spirit which have enabled a mere handful of highly-disciplined British troops to cope successfully with overwhelming numbers of their treacherous foes in this country! But I will not detain you longer. Soldiers! on behalf and in the name of the native gentlemen of Bombay, tell you and all your brethren in arms who have joined us, that we cordially bid you welcome, and that in all sincerity we are cordially bid you welcome. It is a conquest which the nation will receive burdened with a debt which we now know, and which will amount to less than \$100,000,000."

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East India Company has not yet been determined upon,

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sails against storm? Who was it that deprived us of

the advantage of the overland route?"

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee then proposed the health of

the Governor-General of India in the following words:

"On an occasion like this, I feel the highest gratification at being permitted to propose the toast which has been entered to me by my friend Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the eldest son of that venerable and

esteemed man whom our sovereign has on more than one

occasions delighted to honour.

When he informed me of the anxiety which he had

expressed by his son in regard to the

success of his mission, he said, "I have

nothing to say but that I have

TO "MR. NEW SOUTH WALES."

(Per favour of Sydney Morning Herald.)

Sir.—I must take the liberty of denying that, to use your own words, "it is solely the want of a profitable price for the produce that prevents people from occupying farm lands." This cause doubtless has its effect, still it is, in my opinion, but a minor cause. The facts are that the lands are not obtainable on terms to induce parties to take up the same, as many are now cleared and abandoned, is an undoubted fact, and will you account for it?—rather how can it be otherwise? when they belong to men who care little whether they are let to tenants or not; and if they do let them, will do so only upon terms such as people have too good sense to take them upon. And this is one phase of the system of evil that I spoke of in my last letter; but at best or worst, it is one that must be borne, and is only to be expected when there are so many other sources at which people can do so, than there are in this colony; but, observe, the colony is an endeavour to produce a better state of things for the future. You admit my position as against the landlords, when you say that farming will not pay unless done by the occupant's own hands, or those of his family, that he cannot pay for labour, now tell me what will you do with a tenant under those circumstances? Your answer must be, keep him my self as long as he is fool enough to put up with being so. Here is the reply at once for bad tenants. "I can do better, I will not stop you from doing so, but read the case: If the land were my own, a tenant would say, I cannot get a crop this year, but I can go on improving my own land, and get well paid for it, at all events, by having a good home for myself and family. When you say that "laws should not be made to suit people's 'whims,'" I say that they should be made to enable every man who chooses to have a piece of this great country to make a home upon, his own bona fide property, held under fee simple from Government.

Your picture of a man selecting a piece of land, and the people he selects, is not quite right; it is beyond the matter, it would not be done once in a sand case, and if it were, would not have an effect against which it would be necessary to guard. This again is a statement of yours, only "to throw dust in the eyes of the people"—spies, informers, and so on, all the same. They have no existence, and need have none, except in the imagination of writers like yourself, who, I cannot help saying, are incapable of taking a far-sighted, statesmanlike, and really benevolent view of matters like these, in which the true welfare of the great mass of the population lies. I say that it is the duty of the Government in this bill that brings forward to regulate the disposal of the Crown lands to prevent their monopoly by individuals who will be sure to make a bad use of them; no man, be he ever so good or just, should have that power over the well-being of a number of his fellow-creatures (for the question is to be looked at in a moral and temporal way) which the possession of a large tract of agricultural land must give him, and it is now especially the duty of all to guard against it. It is not a piece of land lying idle but that there is to be made a noise of it, and a million of voices are to be heard in such a system of alienating the Crown lands as shall enable any person to buy it for himself as easily as he can buy a cow, or a horse, or as nearly so as it is possible to make it—it is that unnumbered peoples in the old and thickly populated countries should know that this can be done here—that they can, by coming here, be independent of that everlasting tax on their energies—rent. But enough, I notice no other parts of your letter that appear necessary to reply to.

And remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

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To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir.—It is a notorious fact that the sufferings of cells which have to be skinned, are in no way sympathized with, it being supposed that these unfortunate victims of man's voracity ought to be accounted as fair game. I verily believe that on the same score, sympathy is denied by the apathetic public to the condition of a large class of the community who have been of late given up to the tender mercies of the unscrupulous demon of retrenchment.

During each successive administration Government clerks (as frequently happens to their fellow sufferers in the cells), being only getting "out of the frying-pan into the fire," but latterly they had concealed themselves in the "dark" of the "dark" of the "dark" come to the worst they are likely to mend"; foolishly imagining that Government were not prepared to go so far as the experimental economist of old who had just succeeded in bringing his horse to live upon nothing when it died. Mr. Cowper, however, does not believe in the "last hair breaking the camel's back," and not satisfied with the estimates being pared down to the lowest figure, and the number of officials cut down in number, and placed on the very shortest command, has hit upon the ingenious and saving-some out of the ill-paid and weekened staff more of their time and labour by extending their hours of service.

Unhappy "free and independent" Constitutional Government Quill-drivers!—In vain do statistics show that even in the health clime of Old England the class of clerks is by a startling difference the shortest lived in the community—for in this more trying climate your hours of unwholesome drudgery are to be increased. What then?—and I verily believe that on the same score, sympathy is denied by the apathetic public to the condition of a large class of the community who have been of late given up to the tender mercies of the unscrupulous demon of retrenchment.

We have already said enough to convince the most sceptical, that the Mormons intend and will commit open hostility against the authority of the Government, but, remove the matter beyond all doubt, we will state, on the authority of the *Deseret News* of the 16th of September, that Captain Stewart Van Vleet, A. Q. M. of the U.S. Army, was despatched to Salt Lake, by Colonel Johnson, with a letter to Brigham Young, ordering that if the Mormons would furnish supplies to the force under his command, and that he was ready without an answer to his very pertinent question.

This silence on the part of the Mormons is equal to a virtual refusal, and will be so regarded by Colonel Johnston, who was at that time only one day's march from Fort Bridger, rear the Mormon out-post.

We are, therefore, inevitably led to the conclusion, that actual hostilities have commenced or are this time.

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We have already said enough to convince the most sceptical, that the Mormons intend and will commit open hostility against the authority of the Government, but, remove the matter beyond all doubt, we will state, on the authority of the *Deseret News* of the 16th of September, that Captain Stewart Van Vleet, A. Q. M. of the U.S. Army, was despatched to Salt Lake, by Colonel Johnson, with a letter to Brigham Young, ordering that if the Mormons would furnish supplies to the force under his command, and that he was ready without an answer to his very pertinent question.

This silence on the part of the Mormons is equal to a virtual refusal, and will be so regarded by Colonel Johnston, who was at that time only one day's march from Fort Bridger, rear the Mormon out-post.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6147.—SECOND EDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY. ENGLISH NEWS TO DECEMBER 16th.

THE City of Sydney, Captain Moodie, arrived this morning, having called at King George's Sound and Melbourne. She has seen nothing of the Victoria since leaving Galle. We are still, therefore, without regular files, but we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Moodie for a copy of the Australian edition of the *Home News* of December 16th, from which we extract what few items of intelligence we have not already given from the Indian *Home News* of the 10th.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DECEMBER 10.
THE AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.
Mr. Alderman Copeland, who had given notice of his intention to move for a return of all the vessels employed by the European and Australian Company, said that the delay which had arisen in the conveyance of the mails by this company entailed such serious injury upon the commercial interests of the country that he need only call the attention of the Government to the subject in order to get the screw put on and the grievance removed. With the exception of the chartered ship the *Simsa*, none of the vessels employed by the company had performed their voyages in the stipulated time, and the company had incurred heavy penalties, which he was glad to hear that the Government had enforced. It was now understood that this company was really defunct, and it was pretty evident that the persons concerned in the same were the West India Mail Company. The country had heard with dismay that this company would not be able to discharge their duties with efficiency until the month of May, and meanwhile persons leaving for Australia to-morrow (this day) would have to remain in Egypt a month, "as there would be no vessel ready to take them on. As he understood that no returns could be made in addition to those already supplied, he should not proceed with the motion of which he had given notice; but he implored the Government to expedite this company in the performance of its contract. They undertook to launch and purchase various vessels. As yet they had launched none, nor had they chartered any which were adapted to the work which they had to perform. There was one ship, the *Mediterranean*, the trial trip of which was quite satisfactory; but she, instead of being sent to the colonial station, was chartered for the conveyance of troops. The hon. member concluded by withdrawing his motion for the returns.

Mr. C. Wood, in reply to the last speaker, said the Admiralty would take care as far as possible to enforce upon the contractors the performance of their duty.

The Bill of Indemnity having been passed, and all pressing business being concluded, the short session terminated on the 12th of December, and both Houses were adjourned to the 4th of February.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
At a meeting of this bank on Dec. 14, Mr. O. Farrer in the chair, the report was unanimously adopted. In the course of the discussion, which was principally of a congratulatory nature, it was stated that the amount of reserve is £200,000. Annexed is an abstract of the report:

The directors express their satisfaction with the continued prosperity of the bank, and the result of the advances enables them to state that there are no safe character and represent sound commercial transactions, an opinion which is confirmed by the reports of their officers. The bills under discount were met with great regularity, affording evidence of the stability of credit, and no bad debts of any importance had occurred during the half year. At the same time, the directors must remind the proprietors that the fluctuations in the value of the Australian market are peculiarly liable, and the high price of bullion, rendering exchange operations of little profit, considerably augments the difficulties of banking. The general progress and increasing prosperity of the Australian colonies are subjects for sincere congratulation. The production of gold has increased. Fresh discoveries have been made, and the newly-found gold-field at Mount Austin in the colony of Tasmania is in the permanency and richness of its yield, the old district at Ballarat. The directors intimated their intention to continue the present rate of dividend and bonus of 20 per cent. per annum, at April next, payable as usual, free of income-tax.

AMERICA.
From New York we learn that Great Britain and France remonstrate with America against the filibustering exploits of General Walker and the feeble opposition given to them by the United States Government.

The report previously noticed of the massacre of a large body of emigrants by the Indians is now confirmed. The emigrants, on their way from the state of Arkansas to California, had reached the Salt Lake city in safety, had remained there some days, during which disputes and quarrels arose between the saints and the Arkansas emigrants; the latter applied abusive epithets both to the men and women of the community, and were otherwise insulted them. The train set out from the city amid threats of vengeance, which were ruthlessly carried into effect. It had proceeded for 15 days across the country unmolested, but at that distance from the city was attacked by an overwhelming force of Indians, and the whole party, 118 in number, murdered. The scene of the massacre is about 200 miles from the Salt Lake. As the train consisted entirely of settlers going to California, it was supposed there was much valuable property going with it, and the wagons were of course plundered. The attack is believed to have been made on the 14th of September. It may be difficult to prove the complicity of the Mormon leaders in the affair, but from the influence they have over the Indian tribes the general conviction in California is that the massacre was instigated by them. There is evidence that the deed has been applauded in the Mormon pulpits. It is described as a just retribution for the violence of the Gentiles in Missouri, and a "fulfilment of the prophecies."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London, between the representatives of France and England, to settle what is, and what is not, slave traffic. The new plan by which the French Government proposes to engage negroes on the west coast of Africa, as free labourers for its West India colonies, might obviously lead to a conflict between the English cruisers and the French ships. The proposal to come to a distinct understanding emanates from the government, of which is of opinion that the engagement of free labourers is a better mode of stopping the traffic in slaves than any preventive measure.

PRUSSIA.

The effects of the crisis are now showing themselves in Prussia, where a great number of manufacturers are obliged, more or less, to suspend their works.

BELGIUM.

The great contest is over; the electors have delivered their verdict by an imposing majority in favour of the liberal policy. The new cabinet has obtained a majority such as no cabinet has had for a long time in Belgium. As we have stated, there were 108 members to be elected. Of these 70 belong to the liberal side, and only 38 to the opposition. In the great towns the majority of liberal votes was immense. Although there has seldom been a more severe struggle, it has been remarked with no small astonishment that the most perfect order reigned throughout the country; the few symptoms of riot which did appear were immediately suppressed.

The far-going liberal members of Parliament recently issued a manifesto on the subject of parliamentary reform. It has been brewing since the summer, when a private meeting was held at the King's Arms, Palace-yard. This meeting was attended by some 30 members of Parliament, including Mr. Rosebuck, who acted as chairman, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Clay, Sir John Trelawny, Mr. Platt (since dead), Mr. R. N. Phillips, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. White, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Edward Miall, and Mr. Samuel Morley were also present. A committee was appointed to draw up a "programme"; and some of the gentleman who met in the summer recently assembled at the Guildhall-coffehouse to receive the labour of the committee. It is stated that they were not not unanimous, especially on the subject of the £10 county franchise; but it is understood that the document now given to the public was adopted by the majority. The manifesto brings forward the following points as the leading features of parliamentary reform:—

1. The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy as owner or tenant in part or whole any premises within the borough which are rated to the relief of the poor. [2.] The extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to 110 occupiers at least; and the assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchise in Scotland and Ireland, to those of England and Wales. 3. Protection to the voter by the ballot on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies. 4. A re-apportion of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give in the United Kingdom a majority of members to a majority of electors. 5. Abolition of property qualification for members. 6. The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

LONDON WOOL REPORT.—DECEMBER, 1857.
The last sale of colonial wool for the year closed on the 4th December, and the number of bales sold amounted to 9845 bales Australian, 1932 bales Yarn, 3228 bales Van Dieman's Land, 1885 bales Adelaide, 351 bales New Zealand, 15,853 bales Cape; total, 44,583 bales; of which, as nearly as may be, about 36,000 bales were sold; the large withdrawals of re-ordered wool and second-hand parcels swelling the total offered to 33,900 bales more than the actual stock of first and wool, and is about 2000 bales, principally Cape, having been sold.

The satisfactory close of the July-August sale had imparted a very firm tone to the market, and several parcels from second-hands were sold at an advance of £d. to 2d. on the average of those sales; this feeling continued for about five weeks, all parties looking with confidence to those rates being maintained in the overwinter sale; this feeling, however, soon gave way on receipt of such unfavourable accounts from America and Australia, both of London and the manufacturing districts became exceedingly limited; the certainty of so serious a panic there producing its effect at home, and the continued rise in the value of money coupled with the extensive failure, brought business in every branch to a complete standstill. The panic, however, had been made that the sales would commence on the 12th of November, and wide indeed were the quotations of a reduction which most persons anticipated to a more or less extent in proportion to their views.

Contrary to the expectation of nearly all, the sales opened with a large attendance of both home and foreign buyers; and although great irregularity was observed in the bids as to real value, still they were so numerous and foreign competition helped much to satisfy the demand, the decline quoted, being 2d. to 3d. per lb. The stringency of the money-market and difficulty felt in getting paper with which to pay at any price, produced a gloom, which spread more and more every day, and at each night's sale, notwithstanding the large withdrawals amounting in some cases to nearly half the sale, and the decline to one-third, prices gradually gave way, and the decline, as compared with the closing prices of August, might be quoted—good and fine flock, 2d to 3d per lb., average to 4d. to 4d. per lb.; ordinary and mottled, 4d to 5d.; second-hand, washed, &c., 3d to 4d per lb.; and grease, 3d to 3d.

This declension in price not leading to the slightest improvement in demand, the sales closed very dull and without animation at the extreme reduction.

Notwithstanding a result apparently so unsatisfactory, the wool traders much to congratulate themselves upon, for a market always to be found at a price (higher it is remembered) of £18 per cwt. in 1852, while in most cases other produce could not be sold except at the most ruinous decline.

It is generally expected that the February sales will comprise about 40,000 bales, and not the slightest apprehension is anticipated. Indeed, if the fact to verify of an early clip nearly all buyers will merely supply immediate wants (a prejudice existing among dealers against wool from winter sales), and a decline of 1d. to 2d. may have to be submitted to.

TYPHUS ON BOARD THE BERMONDSEY.

YESTERDAY'S *Geddes' Advertiser* has the following relative to this vessel, which, as our readers know, has been placed in quarantine:—

Several inquiries having been made respecting the lately-arrived immigrant ship, it is probable that the following particulars will be read with interest, and

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

From Liverpool : Queen of the Avon.
From the Clyde, T. E. Millidge.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The fine ship *JUNIOR* will sail for New Bedford direct, on or about the 1st of March. Passengers passed to Boston or New York free of extra charge.

FOR FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to MERRILL and LEWIS.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool only. To sail on or before the 5th March.—**THE CITY OF RENAISSANCE**, JOHN SMITH, commander, having progressed with her loading more than was anticipated, will sail on or before the above date. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements for wool alone, to prevent disappointment. Has good accommodations for passengers.

FOR FREIGHT, &c., apply to CO. agents, Weyward-square.

FOR FREIGHT or PASSENGERS, apply on board in the Cove; or to L. & S. SPYER and CO., agents, Weyward-square.

FOR FREIGHT, &c., apply to CO. agents, Weyward-square.

FOR FREIGHT, &c., apply to CO

